

SPECIES	NUMBER	COUNTED BY	COLLECTION	LOCALITY
COMPOSITAE				
<i>Bidens</i> <i>polylepis</i> Blake	n = 12	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>Jackson 2955</i> KANU	Douglas County, Kansas
<i>Boltonia</i> <i>latisquama</i> Gray var. <i>latisquama</i>	n = 9	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>Jackson 2953</i> KANU	Douglas County, Kansas
<i>latisquama</i> Gray var. <i>recognita</i> Fern. & Grisc.	n = 18	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 15865</i> KANU	Harvey County, Kansas
<i>Cacalia</i> <i>atriplicifolium</i> L.	n = 25	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 15964</i> KANU	Anderson County, Kansas
<i>Eupatorium</i> <i>perfoliatum</i> L.	n = 10	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 15815</i> KANU	Cherokee County, Kansas
<i>Grindelia</i> <i>lanceolata</i> Nutt.	n = 6	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 16007</i> KANU	Taney County, Missouri
<i>Helenium</i> <i>tenuifolium</i> Nutt.	n = 15	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 15811</i> KANU	Cherokee County, Kansas
<i>nudiflorum</i> Nutt.	n = 14	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 15814</i> KANU	Cherokee County, Kansas
<i>Heterotheca</i> <i>latifolia</i> Buckl. var. <i>McGregoris</i> Wagenkn.	n = 9	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 15849</i> KANU	McPherson County, Kansas
<i>Rudbeckia</i> <i>missouriensis</i> Englm.	n = 19	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 16001</i> KANU	Taney County, Missouri
<i>Senecio</i> <i>obovatus</i> Muhl.	n = 22	R. C. Jackson KANU	<i>McGregor 14283</i> KANU	Douglas County, Kansas

* Prepared slide available.

¹ Symbols for institutions are those listed by Lanjouw and Stafleu, Index Herbariorum, Part I. Fourth edition, 1959, Utrecht.

REVIEW

The Little Hill, a chronicle of the flora on a half acre at the Green Camp, Ringwood, New Jersey. By ANNE OPHELIA TODD. CUAS 8, pp. 1-20. 1961. Cooper Union School of Art and Architecture, New York.

There appeared on my desk a thin publication of twenty pages and four colored plates, much like a brochure spelling out some urgent need. The format caught my eye and the text, in keeping, filled me with sheer delight as it recounted the botany of an unkempt patch of weed.

The Hill has been cut over, burnt over, and trampled over;
it has been flooded in the torrential downpours of
northeasters, hurricanes, and near-hurricanes;
and it has seemed to die in the droughts of many years.

But each spring fresh foliage erupts,
 and each summer the growing goes on, from wild ginger to wild geranium
 to purple aster; then all returns to leaf mold for the winter.
 The Hill is romantic in the morning mist, harsh in the noonday sun,
 rich and lush in the shadows at twilight,
 and eerie in the dark of the moon.
 To the average person it is just a patch of rank weeds,
 thick matted and threatening.
 To the appreciative eye it is literally a garden
 of wild flowers, full of surprises and beauties of form and color,
 more wonderful than a suburbanite's well nurtured backyard and often more
 rewarding, because it survives without cost, backbreak, or frustration.

I read it and reread it and as I held it in my hand there came over me the sense of holding a priceless jewel. A professional botanist would have written three times as much and in his pompous style have said half as little. For there is recorded in simple poetic language the history of the area, a description of its physical setting, of its topography and its vegetation, its relation to the human occupants of the area today and in colonial and aboriginal times. Several years of faithful recording bring to light nearly 200 kinds of plants (exclusive of grasses and fungi), here presented in the form of a weekly almanac of blooming dates through spring, summer, and fall. The seasons begin with *Stellaria media* the first week in April and close with golden-rods and asters in September. Each week a new set of blooms appears. There is a list of the trees, of the edible plants and of the medicinal plants, the latter lists in an ethnological and colonial context.

These are only a few of the secrets the Hill is waiting to disclose
 to any searching eye.

A plant census, carried on faithfully through several years,
 revealed in our little half-acre more than 170 species of herbaceous plants,
 a dozen kinds of trees, many dozens of grasses, and a few fungi.
 For many people, each name will recall a floral acquaintance;
 other readers, who have not yet had the pleasure of an introduction,
 may find enjoyment in the poetry of the Latin names
 and in the often quaint charm of the colloquial ones.

The text is in blank verse and the typography flawless. The color plates include *Smilacina racemosa*, *Rubus orarius* and *R. allegheniensis*, *Daucus carota*, *Verbascum thapsus* and *V. phlomooides*. The drawings are botanically accurate and lifelike and the color rendition is excellent.

In a footnote we learn that the author, Anne Ophelia Todd (Mrs. Raymond Dowden), is artist, amateur botanist, teacher and author. The publication, known as CUAS, is produced by the third year students of the Cooper Union School of Art and Architecture of New York City. We raise our glass high in congratulations to all concerned.—H. L. MASON, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.

NOTES AND NEWS

WYOMING PINYON REVISITED. The center of pinyon (*Pinus edulis* Engelm.) distribution falls close to the geographical point, unique in the United States, where four states—Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona—come together. Beyond these four states, pinyon extends eastward to touch Oklahoma, southward into Texas and northern Mexico, and westward to California. Older works on tree distribution, and maps copied from them, complete the symmetry of this geographic range by showing pinyon extending northward to southwestern Wyoming. However, a recent treatment of "The Gymnospermae of Wyoming" (C. L. Porter, 1957, Leaflet 28,